



California State Action Plan to End Youth Homelessness: 2021 Review

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Introduction

Following a 2010 federal plan that sought to prevent and end homelessness among families, children and youth by 2020, Senator Carol Liu tasked the California Homeless Youth Project with developing a state action plan to help meet the 2020 goal. In January 2013, the Homeless Youth Project published [*More Than a Roof: How California Can End Youth Homelessness*](#), “a compilation, synthesis, and adaption of recommendations and strategies ... in many reports and studies” to identify 10 areas state and local policymakers and service providers would need to address to prevent and end youth homelessness in California.

In releasing its report, the California Homeless Youth Project (an initiative of the California Research Bureau at the California State Library) noted at the time: “Though the state lacks resources to implement all of these action steps at once, every action taken will move us closer to the goal of ending youth homelessness.”



The 10 areas *More Than a Roof* identified to address:

1. **Prevention and Early Intervention:** Prevent instances of homelessness before they occur.
2. **Education:** Improve educational outcomes for homeless youth as a pathway to achieving stability and employment.
3. **Employment:** Improve employment opportunities for homeless youth so they can gain the financial stability to move into stable, permanent homes.
4. **Supportive Services:** Increase coordination and integration of the continuum of services and supports needed to get youth off the streets.
5. **Housing Strategies:** Increase access to safe, stable, and affordable homes for unaccompanied homeless youth.
6. **Health:** Improve health outcomes for youth who are experiencing homelessness.
7. **Juvenile Justice & Law Enforcement:** Provide alternatives to prosecution and incarceration and ensure that law enforcement responses to homeless youth are culturally competent, developmentally appropriate, and solution focused.
8. **Rural Areas:** Ensure that rural communities in California have the capacity to address youth homelessness in their local region.
9. **Governance:** Establish ending youth homelessness by 2020 as a state priority in California.
10. **Research & Data:** Continue to pursue a research agenda and data collection strategy that will help California better understand the number and characteristics of homeless youth in the State.

With the support of the Walter S. Johnson Foundation and The California Wellness Foundation, the California Homeless Youth Project reviewed legislation from 2013 to 2020 to compile a summary of successful legislative efforts within each of the 10 areas to help today's policymakers identify areas that have received less attention as well as legislation they can build upon. To further assist policymakers in assessing beyond legislative efforts, the Homeless Youth Project reached out to dozens of state agencies to spotlight, from their perspective, successes, barriers, and/or lessons learned from carrying out legislative mandates related to youth homelessness. In numerous cases, often when the Legislature had not authorized additional resources, agency representatives indicated they were unaware of the mandate, had no accompanying data, or had yet to execute the mandate. Additionally, all unsuccessful bills related to youth homelessness from 2013 to 2020 are included in the Appendix.



Legislative Progress

Despite earlier federal and state plans to prevent and end youth homelessness by 2020, youth homelessness persists today as a critical issue in California. While there is not one statistic that captures the number of youth in the state who experience homelessness, we can look at youth homelessness among California public school students, both unaccompanied and with families, to see progress on addressing youth homelessness has been challenging. In 2013, there were 269,663¹ public school students who experienced homelessness. In 2021, that number stood at 274,460². With this figure in mind, the following sections detail California legislation that passed to assist this population.

Prevention and Early Intervention

Seven passed bills from 2013 to 2020 focused on prevention and early intervention for youth experiencing homelessness and housing insecurity in California.

AB 787 (2013–2014 legislative session) required extension to Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits to nonminor dependents who were in court’s transition jurisdiction or were in foster care through the Kinship-Guardianship Assistance Payment Program (KIN-GAP). The bill also assisted the youth in developing their transitional housing plan.

SB 1460 (2013–2014) provided an overview of child welfare through foster care and the responsibility to ensure proper placement of children in foster care and group homes, while also indicating that homelessness shelters were not to be considered placement.

SB 451 (2015–2016) outlined the need for school counselors to implement programs that advanced the academic, career, and personal development of all students.

AB 1227 (2017–2018) required education instruction and subsequently school personnel training to include information about sexual abuse and human trafficking awareness and prevention.

SB 94 (2017–2018) in alignment with the passing of [Prop 64](#), The Adult Use of Marijuana Act, identified 60% of cannabis revenue to be allocated to the Youth Education, Prevention, Early Intervention and Treatment Account, specifically indicating grants to programs for outreach, education, and treatment for homeless youth and out-of-school youth with substance use disorder.

SB 972 (2017–2018) required middle and high school ID cards to have suicide prevention numbers printed on them.

SB 1004 (2017–2018) required establishment of priorities for the use of prevention and early intervention funds and development of a statewide strategy for monitoring implementation of services, including enhancing public understanding and creating measures for assessing the effectiveness of how the funds are used and the outcomes that are achieved.

1 KidsData. [Homeless Public School Students in California](#).

2 California Department of Education (2021). [County Office Homeless Liaison Contact List with 2019 Enrollment Information](#).

3 California State Action Plan to End Youth Homelessness: 2021 Review

Education

Twenty-three bills from 2013 to 2020 focused on education policies and programs that serve youth experiencing homelessness in California.

AB 1806 (2013–2014 legislative session) extended provisions to students that are homeless or foster care youth to provide individualized educational plans that were tailored to their needs and provide services and exemptions to assist them through school. This included certain exemptions from local graduation requirements and assistance from a local educational agency liaison.

SB 177 (2013–2014) expanded the rights of homeless youth in education on multiple fronts. This included: 1) required public schools and county offices of education to immediately enroll a homeless youth into a school; 2) allowed homeless youth to be eligible to participate in extracurricular activities, regardless of if they meet school residency requirements; 3) required California Department of Education and the California Department of Social Services to create a working group tasked with developing policies and practices that supported homeless children and youth, as well as eliminated barriers to school enrollment and attendance; and 4) required local educational liaisons for homeless children and youth to ensure notice of their educational rights at school.

SB 761 (2013–2014) Personal Income Tax Law authorized an individual to contribute amounts in excess of their tax liability for the support of the School Supplies for Homeless Children Fund.

AB 379 (2015–2016) excused youth experiencing homelessness from certain local graduation requirements, required students who are homeless to be notified of these exemptions, and required schools to accept coursework as satisfactory completion of academic requirements.

SB 1068 (2015–2016) required the California Department of Education to supply local educational agency liaisons with informational and training materials on the educational rights of children and youth experiencing homelessness and the resources available to schools to assist them.

AB 1228 (2015–2016) provided priority for campus housing to current and former youth experiencing homelessness, and requested that the California Community College, California State University, and University of California campuses provide, at no additional cost, housing in facilities that are open for year-round use to current and former youth experiencing homelessness.

AB 801 (2015–2016) enacted the Success for Homeless Youth in Higher Education Act, required qualifying institutions to maintain a Homeless and Foster Student Liaison and to inform students about financial aid and other assistance available to youth experiencing homelessness, and removed California Community College enrollment fees for students experiencing homelessness.



SB 252 (2015–2016) prohibited the California Department of Education from charging exam application fees to youth experiencing homelessness. It also required the department to submit [reports](#) regarding the number and percentage of youth experiencing homelessness taking these exams.

Implementation Spotlight from the California Department of Education:

High School Equivalency Vouchers in 2016, 2017, and 2018

Year	Numbers of Vouchers Purchased	Number of Vouchers Redeemed	Number of Vouchers Redeemed by Homeless Youths or Foster Youths
2016	12,022	9,435	Unknown
2017	12,292	10,002	Unknown
2018	10,825	8,551	Unknown

CHSPE Registration Totals for June 2017 through October 2018

Administration	Homeless Youth Fee Waivers	Foster Youth Fee Waivers	Total Fee Waivers	Total Examinees Registered
June 17, 2017	6	1	7	2,391
October 21, 2017	10	0	10	1,896
March 17, 2018	14	12	26	2,490
June 16, 2018	14	7	21	2,501
October 20, 2018	11	8	19	2,090

In its 2018 report, the department noted: “While the HSE [high school equivalency] and CHSPE [California High School Proficiency Examination] contractors and testing centers have assured the CDE they have been waiving fees for homeless youth and foster youth since the 8 requirements were placed in state law, the HSE contractors have struggled to collect the specific demographic data required to track and report the waiving of fees in 2016, 2017, and 2018 for the two demographic groups.”

AB 2615 (2015–2016) stated that after school programs shall not charge fees to a family with a child experiencing homelessness, and granted them priority enrollment in these programs.

SB 828 (2015–2016) outlined that a school or school district shall demonstrate comparable improvement in academic achievement as measured by the Academic Performance Index by all numerically significant student subgroups at the school or school district, including youth experiencing homelessness.

AB 1567 (2015–2016) gave students experiencing homelessness priority enrollment in before and after school programs.

AB 1997 (2015–2016) stated that it was the intent of the Legislature to ensure that all students who were homeless or in foster care had the opportunity to meet state academic achievement standards. It further stated that educators, county placing agencies, care providers, advocates, and the juvenile courts shall work together to provide stable school placements and to ensure that each student is placed in the least restrictive educational programs. These groups were also to ensure that students had access to academic resources, services, and extracurricular and enrichment activities.

AB 982 (2015–2016) expanded the list of entities that can identify a child in need to include a local educational agency liaison for homeless children and youths, a Head Start program, or a transitional shelter while additionally expanding the list of children to be identified to include a homeless child.

SB 445 (2015–2016) required a local educational agency serving a homeless child to allow them to enroll and continue their education in the school of origin through the duration of the homelessness.

AB 99 (2017–2018) updated the definition of a homeless child or youth relating to the California Department of Education budget. The bill authorized alternative payment programs, as well as service providers to use digital forms to allow families to apply for services, including a part-day California state preschool program.

AB 830 (2017–2018) aligned homeless youth High School Exit Exam alternatives and rights to pre-existing foster youth policies.

AB 1808 (2017–2018) identified that during the 2018–2019 fiscal year, the sum of \$250,000 from the General Fund was allotted to the California Department of Education to be given to the San Diego Unified School District, requiring use of the funds to support the education of homeless youth. This effort was initiated due to a loss of McKinney-Vento Act grant funding.

AB 1809 (2017–2018) provided grants for low-income students and better coordination to CalFresh to address food insecurity on campuses.

AB 2622 (2017–2018) identified priority enrollment in after school programming for homeless youth, allowing students and families to self-certify their housing insecurity.

AB 3255 (2017–2018) provided clarity for priority registration to include homeless youth to be coordinated through foster youth/homeless youth liaison verification, identifying homeless youth as anyone under the age of 25 who currently or previously within the last 24 months experienced housing insecurity.

AB 2335 (2019–2020) set parameters amongst public higher education institutions to evaluate equity and prioritize educational opportunities to students formally involved with the juvenile justice system, as well as students experiencing homelessness through goals for access and retention.

AB 806 (2019–2020) included formerly homeless youth as the students to be granted, or requested to be granted, priority enrollment along with homeless youth. This effort also established positions for formerly homeless youth on the Student Aid Commission within the University of California system.

SB 265 (2019–2020) ensured that a student whose parent or guardian had unpaid meal fees is not denied a reimbursable meal of the student's choice and ensured that the student was not to be shamed or discriminated against due to the circumstance.

Employment

Two bills from 2013 to 2020 have been passed that increased employment opportunities for youth experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness.

AB 1840 (2015–2016 legislative session) required state agencies to give preference to youth facing housing insecurity or youth formerly incarcerated when hiring for internships and student assistant positions. Furthermore, it allowed applicants to identify their eligibility for these preferences, but prohibited the application from requiring candidates to state the specific category that entitles them for eligibility.

AB 2830 (2017–2018) required counties to develop an intern and student assistant hiring preference program for disadvantaged groups, including youth experiencing homelessness, and to notify dependent children, who are subject to termination of dependency proceedings, that they may be eligible for the program.

Supportive Services

Eight bills from 2013 to 2020 focused on providing basic needs support and services for homeless youth in California.

AB 309 (2013–2014) required county welfare departments to 1) make information on the CalFresh program, specifically for how it serves homeless individuals and youth, available to local educational agency liaisons, and 2) include information on CalFresh benefits in training provided to homeless shelter operators. It also clarified that an applicant's eligibility for CalFresh benefits and expedited services is not dependent on their age.

AB 1733 (2013–2014) required each local and county registrar, on or after July 1, 2015, to issue a certified birth record, without any fee, to any individual who can verify their status as a homeless person, youth or child. A homeless service provider who is aware of the individual's housing status would be required to verify the person's status, while the California Department of Public Health would be required to develop an affidavit attesting that individual's status. The same fee waiver applied for any homeless person, youth or child who seeks to receive an original or replacement identification card from the Department of Motor Vehicles beginning on or after January 1, 2016. For the identification card, a homeless service provider would have to verify an applicant's status.

Implementation Spotlight by the California Department of Public Health:

The Department of Public Health established and executed a timeline for implementation of AB 1733.

Barriers Identified:

- Development of an affidavit that would meet the legal requirements of the statute while being as simple as possible for homeless providers to complete.
- Clearly communicating who is eligible as "homeless" and who is eligible as a "homeless provider."

Successes Reported:

- 60,729 free birth certificates provided over the last six years since implementation.
- Many of the issues and concerns initially raised by the local county offices were quickly resolved.

Fiscal Year	Total
2014–2015	42
2015–2016	5,974
2016–2017	8,570
2017–2018	10,986
2018–2019	13,251
2019–2020	13,867
2020–2021	8,039
Grand Total	60,729

AB 2228 (2013–2014) refined the parameters of crisis nurseries' operations to be licensed to provide residential overnight services and crisis day services, with a maximum capacity of serving 14 children with 35 square feet of indoor activity space per child.

AB 501 (2015–2016) provided a complete continuum of crisis services for children and youth 21 years of age and under regardless of where they live in the state by adding triage personnel for intensive case management and linkage to services for individuals with mental health care disorders at various points of access, such as at designated community-based service points, homeless shelters, schools, and clinics.

AB 1516 (2015–2016) built on the crisis response continuum by identifying 600 case management and triage positions to be established and specified funding to be allocated to build permanent supportive housing for homeless individuals and youth living with mental illness.

AB 2490 (2017–2018) expanded mandates to the State Registrar to issue, without a fee, up to three copies a year of a certified record of live birth to a person who can verify their homelessness status including children and youth.

SB 1065 (2019–2020) allowed CalWORKs families if they became pregnant to receive additional financial assistance up to \$47 added to the household monthly allotment. This bill removed the need to verify homelessness status to receive services and created opportunities for shelter same-day placements in lieu of 3-day verification requirements.

AB 1454 (2019–2020) mandated trauma-informed care programming amongst grants awarded to nonprofit organizations.

Housing Strategies

Eighteen bills from 2013 to 2020 focused on housing strategies in California.

AB 346 (2013–2014 legislative session) created a subcategory for runaway and homeless youth shelters under the definition of a group home as part of a community care facility. This required underage homeless and runaway youth shelters to be regulated and licensed under the Department of Social Services. (Previously, the state had inconsistent treatment for the licensure of these programs.) It also made these shelters ineligible to be a placement option for homeless youth, as well as ineligible to receive AFDC-FC (Foster Care) program funds, under specific provisions.

AB 2236 (2013–2014) established civil penalties at \$5,000 for the death of a resident at a runaway/homeless youth shelter and \$1,000 for abuse of a resident at a runaway/homeless youth shelter if the Department of Social Services determined that the facility had a violation leading up to the event.

SB 1442 (2015–2016) stated that it is the policy of the state to uphold the development of housing for youth experiencing homelessness. Furthermore, it defines “housing for homeless youth” to mean “emergency, transitional, or permanent housing tied to supportive services that assist homeless youth in stabilizing their lives and developing the skills and resources they need to make a successful transition to independent, self-sufficient adulthood.”



AB 2176 (2015–2016) was the first of a few that initiated the shelter crisis declaration within cities and counties to assist with streamlining and creating more shelter beds and specifically created the opportunity for emergency bridge housing in the City of San Jose.

AB 932 (2017–2018) declared a shelter crisis and authorized emergency housing to include homeless shelters in the cities of Berkeley, Emeryville, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Diego, and San Francisco, and the County of Santa Clara.

SB 612 (2017–2018) reviewed and renewed the understanding that runaway and homeless youth shelters would be licensed facilities able to provide voluntary, short-term, shelter and personal services, however, would not be utilized as intentional placement for youth in the foster care system as well as for nonminor dependents in extended foster care.

AB 604 (2017–2018) ensured that when a youth vacated their conviction as a result of human trafficking that they maintained their eligibility and access to extended foster care.

SB 2 (2017–2018) created The Building Homes and Jobs Act to assist in funding affordable housing development by having dedicated revenue for the production of housing, including mixed income multifamily residential housing for lower- to moderate- income households.

SB 3 (2017–2018) enacted the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act that included \$1.5 billion for the multifamily housing program.

AB 1811 (2017–2018) California Community Care Facilities Act increased the financial support for temporary shelter for families. The act indicated that a family is eligible for temporary and permanent homeless assistance when homelessness is a direct result of domestic violence by a spouse, partner, or roommate; physical or mental illness. This act also established the CalWORKs Home Visiting Initiative as a voluntary program for the purpose of supporting positive health, development, and well-being outcomes for eligible pregnant and parenting women, families, and infants born into poverty.

AB 210 (2017–2018) authorized counties to establish a homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team, with the goal of facilitating the expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless individuals and families to housing and supportive services while allowing provider agencies to share confidential information, for the purpose of coordinating housing and supportive services to ensure continuity of care.

SB 623 (2019–2020) changed the prioritization of “at-risk populations” to include families and youth experiencing homelessness, while simultaneously increasing the number of available public assistance housing units.

AB 960 (2019–2020) created housing flexibility by having the rental history requirement removed from CalWORKs housing in order to receive payments from programs.

AB 101 (2019–2020) allocated and identified 8% of funds to be directed toward youth homelessness services, and dedicated funding toward the development of low barrier navigation centers (temporary shelters and services without partner, children, pet, or sobriety requirements to enter).

Implementation Spotlight from California Interagency Council on Homelessness:

Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) round 1 funds were sent to grantees in May 2020, meaning the first annual report only included about 4 months of spending. The next annual report will include data from May 2020 through September 20, 2021, allowing greater insight on youth specific projects at that time. HHAP round 1 expenditure data (through March 31, 2021) includes \$5,722,774.07 in youth expenditures.

AB 107 (2019–2020) identified funds to be utilized for housing, regional coordination efforts and evidence-based solutions, and prevention programming to assist people at risk of/or currently experiencing homelessness.

AB 991 (2019–2020) allowed cities to incentivize developers for new housing developments if it allocated 10% of units toward housing transitional foster youth or youth experiencing homelessness, as well as 5% of one-time program funds toward youth homelessness assistance and shelter.

AB 1235 (2019–2020) renamed Runaway and Homeless Youth Shelters to Youth Homelessness Prevention Centers and extended stays from 21 days to 90 days.

SB 329 (2019–2020) prevented landlords from discriminating against those using Section 8 vouchers as income for rent.



Health

Four bills from 2013 to 2020 focused on the provision of healthcare for youth experiencing homelessness in California.

AB 2547 (2013–2014 legislative session) removed the provisions that made the Placer County Integrated Health and Human Services Program inoperable, thus extending the program indefinitely. Among other services, this program could utilize funding for foster care services, and must have an accountability and reporting system built into it.

AB 1995 (2015–2016) required community college campuses that maintain shower facilities for student use to grant access to students experiencing homelessness who are enrolled in coursework, have paid enrollment fees, and are in good standing with the community college district. It would further require the campuses to establish a plan to implement this requirement.

AB 3189 (2018–2019) permitted minors aged 12 years and older to consent to medical care for injuries caused by intimate partner violence and imposed requirements on health practitioners who provide care to report to law enforcement.

SB 803 (2019–2020) created a category for “peer support specialists” who are self-identified consumers who utilize their lived experience along with skills learned in formal training to assist others in their own recovery from mental illness.

Juvenile Justice and Law Enforcement

Fifteen bills from 2013 to 2020 focused on youth rights in California's courts and legal system.

AB 1276 (2013–2014 legislative session) required the California Department of Correction and Rehabilitation to conduct a Institutional Classification committee review to provide special classification consideration for placing a youth offender at a lower security level or a facility that would increase access to programs.

Implementation Spotlight from California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation:

The Youth Offender Program (YOP) is a voluntary program that allows eligible offenders to access rehabilitative programs during a critical stage of cognitive development. The YOP includes eligible offenders with a Level III or Level IV placement score to be housed at a lower security level, allowing them to be housed at designated facilities that provide programs meeting specific rehabilitative needs. Individuals committed to the Department of Corrections under age 22 are screened for eligibility by the YOP designated correctional counselor. In order to establish youth offender rehabilitation communities, the Department of Corrections clusters youth offenders at designated YOP institutions. These institutions provide intensive screening and needs-based assessments, higher rates of individualized counseling and advocacy to connect offenders with rehabilitation and educational programs, cognitive behavioral interventions that target youth-specific needs, and the support of carefully selected and trained inmate peer mentors to foster supportive peer networks. In addition, the Department of Corrections' Division of Rehabilitative Programs facilitates a mandatory, 10-week cognitive behavioral intervention program that delivers an evidence-based, validated curriculum recognized by national experts. Valley State Prison is the primary YOP community designated to receive eligible participants. Additional YOP institutions include: California State Prison, Solano; San Quentin State Prison; California State Prison, Los Angeles County; Avenal State Prison; California Correctional Institution; California Rehabilitation Center; California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility; Ironwood State Prison; Mule Creek State Prison.

SB 977 (2013–2014) clarified that a court must determine at its hearing whether a juvenile dependent needed to be placed somewhere aside from home if their parent is enrolled at a substance abuse treatment facility, and that Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) funds may be utilized for services provided by the substance abuse treatment facility. Also, for youth 16 years or older, the court should determine whether services were made available to the youth for a transition from foster care to independent living.

SB 1099 (2013–2014) required the local agency responsible for placing a foster care youth, who is a ward of the court, to have the same placement with their sibling, and also ensured visitation rights for dependent and nonminor dependents of a ward.



[SB 1296](#) (2013–2014) prohibited a court from imprisoning, holding in physical confinement, or otherwise taking into custody persistently or habitually truant minors for the minor’s failure to attend school, redirected the court to assisting in securing attendance.

[SB 1038](#) (2013–2014) provided the automatic dismissal of juvenile petitions and sealing of records with successful completion of probation, and authorized the juvenile court to dismiss a delinquency petition after a person reaches the age of 21.

[SB 484](#) (2015–2016) stated that the California Department of Social Services shall publish annual lists regarding licensed community care facilities, including the number, types, and outcomes of licensing complaints (i.e. citations, fines, exclusion orders, license suspensions, revocations, and surrenders) and law enforcement contacts made by the facility staff or children.

[SB 882](#) (2015–2016) prohibited a minor from being charged with an infraction or a misdemeanor for evading the payment of a fare on a public transit system.

[SB 1322](#) (2015–2016) prohibited a minor from being charged with crime to solicit or engage in any act of prostitution with the intent to commit prostitution.

[AB 2231](#) and **[AB 1387](#)** (2015–2016) outlined the civil penalties for violations regarding the abuse or death of a resident or youth receiving care at a youth runaway shelter or shelter for youth experiencing homelessness.

[AB 1997](#) (2015–2016) stated that shelters for youth runaways and youth experiencing homelessness shall report any incidents involving a child’s contact with law enforcement to the Community Care Licensing Division of the CDSS. The facility shall provide a followup report for every incident at least every six months, including its type, whether it involved an alleged violation of any crime by a child in the facility; the gender, race, ethnicity, and age of children involved; and the outcomes (i.e. arrests, removal of children from placement, or termination or suspension of staff).

[AB 2448](#) (2017–2018) amended the Youth Bill of Rights to include dependent youth and youth in the juvenile justice system to have the right to access computer technology and the internet for the purposes of school and family contact.

[SB 823](#) (2019–2020) ended intake into juvenile justice except for cases where the youth may be tried in adult court; raised the age of local jurisdiction and confinement to age 25 for serious cases, required the Legislature to establish a new sentencing track, and created a new state agency to provide oversight and accountability of the realigned system while allocating \$209 million in block grants.

[SB 190](#) (2017–2018) prohibited county probation departments from collecting fees from youth up to 21 years of age or their families.

[AB 1394](#) (2019–2020) prohibited the court from charging fees to seal juvenile records including providing a fee waiver for those up to 26 years of age.

Governance

Twenty-four bills from 2013 to 2020 focused on governance funding and collaboration for alleviating youth homelessness in the state.

SCR-29 and **SCR-128** (2013–2014) designated the months of November 2013 and 2014, respectively, as “California Runaway and Homeless Youth Month.” This annual designation for the month of November first began in 2010.

AB 110 and **SB 852** (2013–2014) Budget Acts for 2013 appropriated \$426,000 in programs for homeless youth and adults pursuant to the federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. The state also received funding from the Federal Trust Fund to go toward the California Department of Education’s local assistance for homeless children education, but this funding decreased from \$7,428,000 in 2013 to \$7,196,000 in 2014. In 2013, \$6,000 from the School Supplies for Homeless Children Fund was paid to support the Franchise Tax Board. In 2014, \$20 million was made available for families who receive CalWORKS and for whom homelessness or housing instability is a barrier to self-sufficiency, as well as \$630,000 for supporting the Department of Education and \$6,000 for the Tax Board from the School Supplies for Homeless Children Fund.



AB 388 (2013–2014) required homeless youth facilities to collaborate with the Department of Social Services by reporting any youth resident interaction with law enforcement and creating performance standards and outcomes for limiting such interactions.

AB 1317 (2013–2014) established a Runaway Youth and Families in Crisis Project in three regions: 1) the San Joaquin Valley, 2) Northern California, and 3) Southern California. The California Office of Emergency Services was responsible for distributing grants for this program, with a target toward underserved sectors, such as LGBTQ youth.

SB 347 (2013–2014) gave counties the authority to use unexpended funds, which were originally awarded to shelters for abused and neglected children, for the purposes of acquiring, renovating, constructing, or purchasing equipment for a runaway or homeless youth shelter. Counties could also provide these funds to nonprofits for the same purposes.

SB 855 (2013–2014) required collaboration between the Department of Social Services and homeless youth facilities and service providers for exploited children to distribute housing supports, utilizing evidence-based models like the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program.

SCR-160 and **SCR-82** (2015–2016) continued designating the month of November as California Runaway and Homeless Youth Month with emphasis on the importance of individuals, communities, schools, businesses, local governments, and the state as a whole in taking action on behalf of these youth.

SB 835 (2015–2016) changed and expanded the definition of a “human trafficking caseworker” to further include a caseworker who represents children and youth experiencing homelessness and has undergone a specified amount of training regarding survivors of human trafficking.

AB 731 (2015–2016) stated that an individual qualified to participate in family stabilization for specified conditions, including homelessness or immediate risk of homelessness. Furthermore, the bill specifies that if a homeless household receives fewer CalFresh benefits through the full standard utility allowance in comparison to the homeless shelter deduction, the household has the right to utilize the latter instead.

SB 1380 (2015–2016) required state agencies that provide housing-related services to people experiencing or at risk of homelessness, to adopt or revise guidelines to include Housing First policies. Furthermore, this bill established the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to oversee the proper implementation of these guidelines and to identify resources and services that can be utilized to help prevent and end homelessness in California.

Implementation Spotlight from California Interagency Council on Homelessness:

Implemented Housing First checklist and review process in late 2020 through early 2021; next round of planned Housing First Assessment is in early 2022. Currently, the council is revising data collection methods and confirming programs with state departments. In addition to the formal checklist process, CICH continues to provide assistance in the form of one-to-one support and webinars/information to promote Housing First.

SB 826 (2015–2016) Budget Act identified \$1,894,000 to the Department of Housing and Community Development general fund and \$75,000,000 for local assistance; \$114,000 to support of Department of Social Services regarding the School Supplies for Homeless Children Fund and \$530,000 for local assistance; \$7,930,000 to McKinney-Vento Homeless Children Education; \$5,800,000 toward programs designed to serve populations and communities that are traditionally underrepresented in the arts and generally have reduced access to arts programs, including, but are not limited to people who are homeless.

SCR-76 and **SCR-161** (2017–2018) continued to declare November as California Runaway and Homeless Youth Prevention Month.

SB 850 (2017–2018) amended a previous legislative session's bill to address the Homelessness Coordinating and Financial Council, identifying specific importance that the council have a youth liaison as staff, as well as a staff member with lived experience. Additionally, this bill amended sections to further delegate funding to pilot projects and prevention services with specifications to identify that youth and young adult homelessness allocation would be no less than 5%.

Implementation Spotlight from California Interagency Council on Homelessness:

Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) included a 5% youth set aside with grantees spending \$33,717,361 or 6.76% of the total grant on youth-specific projects [See [HEAP case study](#)]. Additional TAY HEAP case study to be released mid-fall 2021 and the Final HEAP report to be released mid-December 2021.

AB 97 and **SB 840** (2017–2018) Budget Acts identified funding allocations to various state systems addressing youth homelessness. In 2017, the California Office of Emergency Services dedicated \$10 million to homeless youth housing and services; Department of Housing and Consumer Services allotted \$20 million to navigation centers in San Francisco, Elk Grove, Merced County, and Stanislaus County; Department of Social Services granted \$630,000 to the School Supplies Homeless Children Fund; CalWORKs Housing received \$46.7 million; California Department of Education fee waiver program received \$21,000; YMCA in West San Gabriel Valley was provided \$1.825 million; and McKinney-Vento was funded with \$9.7 million. In 2018, \$21,000 was available for the Department of Education to implement and report on the Homeless Youth Assessment Fee Waiver Program; and McKinney-Vento received \$9.3 million with an identified \$298,000 rollover of existing funds.

SCR-75 (2019–2020) continued to honor the proclamation of the month of November as California Runaway and Homeless Youth Prevention Month to recognize the need for individuals, schools, communities, businesses, local governments, and the state to take action on behalf of runaway and homeless youth in California.

AB 58 and **SB 697** (2019–2020) required the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to appoint a representative from the Department of Education and a representative of higher education.

Implementation Spotlight from California Interagency Council on Homelessness:

Representatives from the California Community Colleges and the Department of Education are on the council and attend quarterly meetings.

AB 83 (2019–2020) established the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention (HHAP) program for the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to provide one-time grants to jurisdictions to address local and immediate homelessness challenges, requiring grant recipients to use 8% of funds from the program toward services for youth homelessness.

Implementation Spotlight from California Interagency Council on Homelessness:

Implemented as planned with allocations recently finalized and checks issued to grantees.

AB 74 (2019–2020) Budget Act of 2019 indicated numerous funding allocations that would support youth experiencing homelessness. Some \$20,000 to legal services projects and support programs for tenant defense including housing stability and homelessness prevention; \$650 million for local assistance with up to 5% appropriated for planning and progress grants to address homelessness; \$6.7 million to the Office of Emergency Services' Homeless Youth Emergency Services and Housing Program; \$5 million for the purpose of providing shelter, food, and basic veterinarian services for pets of individuals living in homeless shelters; \$1 million to provide the cities of Encinitas, Carlsbad, Oceanside and Vista, each with \$250,000, for homeless prevention and intervention services in partnership with the Community Resource Center; \$100 million for the Whole Person Care Pilots Program until June 30, 2025 to provide supportive housing services; \$100,000 to support welfare programs and \$676,000 for other assistance programs intersecting with student homelessness; \$95 million in housing supports for families who receive CalWORKS for whom homelessness or housing instability is a barrier for self-sufficiency; \$21,000 for the Department of Education to implement and report on the Homeless Youth Assessment Fee Waiver Program; \$207,000 and 1.5 positions for student homelessness coordinators; \$9.6 million to McKinney-Vento homelessness services; \$500,000 to San Diego Unified School District to support the education of homeless youth; \$15 million for University of California to provide nutrition assistance to students and also assist homeless and housing-insecure students in securing stable housing; \$3.5 million for University of California to support rapid rehousing efforts assisting homeless and housing insecure students; \$6.5 million for the California State University system to support rapid rehousing efforts assisting homeless and housing insecure students; \$9 million for the California Community Colleges to establish ongoing partnerships with community organizations and provide wraparound services and rental subsidies for homeless and housing insecure students, \$6,000 for programs within the School Supplies for Homeless Children Fund; and \$500,000 for a homeless garden in Santa Cruz.

Research and Data

Two bills from 2013–2020 focused on building research and data efforts around youth homelessness in California.

SB 918 (2017–2018 legislative session) outlined additional requirements of the Homeless Coordinating and Financial Council. Inclusive of setting specific measurable goals and outcomes focused on preventing and ending youth homelessness in California while gathering data related to those goals. Requirements also included coordinating funding, policy, and practice efforts related to young people experiencing homelessness, and providing technical assistance and program development support to community stakeholders.

Implementation Spotlight from California Interagency Council on Homelessness:

Each grantee is required to provide a detailed plan, including specific focus/plans around serving youth experiencing homelessness. Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention (HHAP) funding rounds 3 and 4 will include goal-setting and performance evaluation.

AB 2595 (2019–2020) revised goals to measure the progress of ending youth homelessness, such as decreasing the number of youth experiencing homelessness, decreasing the frequency of homelessness in the state, and the length of time on the streets separated from family. This bill identified the intent to decrease barriers to services through promoting cross-systems partnerships to expedited access to services through standardizing Homeless Management and Information System (HMIS) standard and identified intentional funding to expand youth homelessness staffing to areas where services have not yet been established.

Legislative Session Summaries

In the 2013–2014 legislative session, the Legislature considered 34 bills related to youth homelessness, 24 of which passed. The themes of funding and collaboration, as well as basic needs support and services, were the most prevalent among bills considered during the 2013–2014 legislative session, suggesting a focus on setting up the programmatic and policy infrastructure for alleviating youth homelessness in California.

In the 2015–2016 legislative session, 30 bills on youth homelessness were passed and 23 failed. Addressing barriers to education, providing preventative services, and expanding the awareness of the impacts of youth homelessness were the most common themes among the bills considered during the 2015–2016 legislative session. Themes of the expansion of mental health resources, funding for emergency service projects, and services to address youth homelessness in rural areas of the nation, failed to pass during this session.

The 2017–2018 legislative session produced 47 bills pertaining to youth homelessness, of which 27 passed (9 being parallel bills that were reintroduced in one house, swapped, and passed in a different house), leaving 20 not chaptered. Building upon the previous sessions, 2017–2018 bills addressed funding priorities for youth homelessness, expanded and opened navigation centers and supportive services, expanded primary education assistance, and identified rights and alternatives for system-involved youth.

The 2019–2020 legislative session contained 37 bills pertaining to youth homelessness, of which 21 passed. The bills specified funding priorities for youth homelessness, expanded and created programming and positions within supportive services, housing, and education, and emphasized service and data coordination amongst government agencies.



Implementation

The following eight bills have been approved during the 2021–2022 legislative session.

[SCR 57 Runaway and Homeless Youth Prevention Month](#) (2021–2022) Designated November 2021 as Runaway and Homeless Youth Prevention Month for the 10th consecutive year, and continued to recognize the need for individuals, schools, communities, businesses, local governments, and the state to take action on behalf of runaway and homeless youth in the state.

[SB 330](#) (2021–2022) was approved and filed October 6, 2021; requires the governing board of the Los Angeles Community College District to develop and implement a pilot program to provide affordable housing to students or employees, and to provide a report to the Legislature with findings and recommendations on the success of the program. Requires priority to be given to low-income students experiencing homelessness.

[AB 1220](#) (2021–2022) was approved and filed September 29, 2021; formally renamed the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to the California Interagency Council on Homelessness, modified council membership to include five additional state departments, standardized the membership to director-level representatives, and formally established a co-chair leadership structure.

[AB 977](#) (2021–2022) approved and filed September 29, 2021; requires that a grantee or entity operating specified state homelessness programs, including the No Place Like Home Program, to enter data on those served into its local Homeless Management Information System to ensure more comprehensive and robust data collection on state-funded homelessness programs.

[AB 27](#) (2021–2022) approved and filed September 29, 2021; requires a local educational agency to ensure that each school annually administers a housing questionnaire to identify all homeless children and youths and unaccompanied youths enrolled at the school.



SB 400 (2021–2022) approved and filed September 29, 2021; requires a liaison for homeless children and youths of a local educational agency “to ensure the identification by school personnel of those children and youths through outreach and coordination activities with other organizations and the referral of services to homeless families and homeless children and youth.”

AB 362 (2021–2022) approved and filed September 29, 2021; requires a city or county that receives a complaint from an occupant of a homeless shelter, or an agent of an occupant, alleging that a homeless shelter is substandard to inspect the homeless shelter. Makes the owner or operator of a homeless shelter responsible for correcting any violation cited pursuant to these provisions, authorizes penalties, and prohibits a city or county from awarding or distributing any state funding to the owner or operator of a shelter for purposes if they fail to correct violations.

AB 565 (2021–2022) approved and filed September 22, 2021; added the director of the Department of Social Services as a member of the Interagency Advisory Committee on Apprenticeship, and required the creation of a subcommittee to report on issues related to the participation of homeless youth and foster youth in apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeships.

Implementation Spotlight from the California Interagency Council on Homelessness:

In March 2021, the council published the *Action Plan for Preventing and Ending Homelessness in California*.³ The carryout of the *Action Plan* is delineated into working groups that will guide actions and assess implementation. One named working group is dedicated to the focus of preventing and ending youth and young adult homelessness. This group will oversee youth homelessness and housing opportunities; identify and remove barriers to accessing programs; provide guidance on assessments, tools, and prioritization policies addressing youth specific needs including safety; coordinate with child welfare, juvenile justice, and other systems to address prevention; and develop strategies to approach the impacts of COVID-19 on both at-risk youth and youth experiencing homelessness.

3 California Interagency Council on Homelessness. [*Action Plan for Preventing and Ending Homelessness in California*](#).

Recommendations

The following policy recommendations were synthesized from published action plans to prevent and end youth homelessness such as the California Interagency Council on Homelessness, published reports from state and local homelessness centered entities either implementing or being impacted by legislative mandates, as well as a wide range of interviews that included legislative members, educators, community based organization administrators, as well as, youth and young adults who have experienced homelessness.

Action Steps

- ▶ **Pair and prioritize funding for youth with legislative and policy efforts.**
 - Ensure inclusion of infrastructure and capacity building for effective implementation.
 - Allow funding to contain flexibility of utilization to meet the individual needs of youth.
- ▶ **Identify all unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness through coordinated outreach, in-reach, multiple data sources, and other methods to identify and enumerate all unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness, spanning the state.**
 - Expand the definition of youth homelessness to encompass aspects of all definitions of youth homelessness.
- ▶ **Utilize prevention and intervention strategies to provide immediate access to a range of low-barrier crisis housing and services to any youth.**
 - Address factors that contribute to youth homelessness, including family problems, economic circumstances, racial disparities, and mental health and substance use disorders, as well as involvement with public systems such as criminal justice and child welfare.
 - Decriminalize running away as a status offense.
 - Ensure resources, plans, and system capacity through collaborative partnerships with K–12 schools and higher education institutions, the child welfare and justice systems, employment, physical and mental health systems, other youth-serving programs, as well as, Head Start and child care centers.

“We do not know the exact number of youth who are homeless. PIT counts for homeless are counting “visible” homeless individuals.”

*–Assemblymember
Luz Rivas*

“There’s an unwillingness to look at the underlying factors that affects youth homelessness.”

*–Assemblymember
Mark Stone*

“I don’t think youth homelessness ended because they isn’t enough support for young people to thrive who have had to struggle or don’t have support in general. I think impacted communities like foster youth and youth part of juvenal justice system and low income families are surly at higher risk of homelessness and we need help and support.”

*–21 year old non-binary
young person*

► **Utilize and expand coordinated entry processes driven by youth choice to effectively link all youth experiencing homelessness to housing and services while using youth adapted assessment tools that include a range of options.**

- Ensure all processes, options, and services are trauma informed, age and developmentally appropriate, culturally and linguistically responsive, and provide fair and equitable access.
 - Focus on the unique needs of youth experiencing homelessness who are particularly vulnerable. Youth who have been trafficked, Black Indigenous People of Color (BIPOC), and youth who identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Gender Non-Conforming, Queer, Questioning, Intersex, or Asexual (LGBTQIA+), youth with special needs or disabilities, and pregnant and parenting youth.
- Support youth to move into permanent or non-time-limited housing options with appropriate services and supports with a Housing First and low-barrier approach that ensure youth safety. Time-limited housing and services programs also support youth to achieve safe and appropriate exits upon discharge.
- Ensure access to safe shelter and emergency services when needed.
- Allow shelters to take in youth experiencing homelessness with a delay or waiver of notification requirements.
- Expand affordable housing options and access for youth and young adults, and remove credit or cosigner barriers.

“The State has not invested in youth specific housing in addition to not having sufficient services. We can’t end youth homelessness without housing for youth.”

–Senator Scott Wiener

“Homelessness has increased especially in the LGBTQ community.”

–Anonymous Youth

“There are restrictions on housing for example if someone has an addiction they reject them tell them they are not eligible and wont help them.”

–22 year old experiencing homelessness in Los Angeles

“The system is old school, it’s been years since real improvement.”

–20 year old experiencing homelessness, Sacramento

Appendix

Unsuccessful bills from 2013 to 2020 related to youth homelessness

Legislative Session 2013–2014 Unsuccessful Bills — 10 bills

AB 998 would have created the California Interagency Council on Homelessness, with a lead agency to be designated at the Governor’s discretion; this bill died in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 1283 would have required a state advisory group to study the feasibility of creating a website for homeless and runaway youth for a directory of service providers and youth’s rights; this bill died in the Assembly Human Services Committee.

AB 1460 would have made the Department of Social Services consult and coordinate with homeless youth shelters and related service providers who work with children at risk of exploitation; this bill died in the Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee.

AB 5 would have established the Homeless Person’s Bill of Rights and Fairness Act into law and would have prohibited the denial or abridgement of a person’s rights, privileges or access to public services due to their status as an individual experiencing homelessness. The bill also explicitly laid out the provision of rights to individuals experiencing homelessness, such as moving freely, accepting food or water and the right to lawful self-employment; this bill died in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 1766 would have piloted an academy in Los Angeles County that would function as a transitional housing placement provider under the Department of Social Services administration; this bill died in the Assembly Human Services Committee.

AB 2591 would have created the Homeless Youth Basic Material Needs Assistance Program to appropriate money from the General Fund for school supplies for counties to create programs based on their homeless youth population; this bill died in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 2573, would have authorized the court to assume transition jurisdiction over a nonminor who became 18 years old while awaiting foster care placement without considering whether the nonminor met their rehabilitative goals; this bill died in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 1882 would have provided funding for homeless assistance distributed through county welfare departments; this bill died in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 2001 would have: 1) required the Department of Social Services to establish a working group focused on making policy and practice recommendations to the legislature regarding homeless youth services through the child welfare system, 2) authorized counties to launch pilot programs for child welfare services dedicated to homeless youth, and 3) provided case management services through federal Title IV-E program. Both bills died in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 2421 would have given a tax credit for organizations who donated and created scholarships for “specified students,” including homeless and foster youth; this bill died in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

Legislative Session 2015–2016 Unsuccessful Bills — 23 bills

AB 1644 would have made several changes to the HEAL Trauma in Schools Act, including expanding eligibility for applicants. Furthermore, it would have enacted the HEAL Trauma in Schools Support Program which would provide training to educational agencies regarding school site mental health services; this bill died in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 1699 would have required the Office of Emergency Services to further implement homeless youth emergency service projects, specifically in counties without the necessary services for runaway and homeless youth. Furthermore, it would have required the projects to arrange transitional living services for specified youth experiencing homelessness, with assistance with employment and education; this bill died in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

SB 636 would have created a Homeless Youth Basic Material Needs Assistance Program, as well as reports to account for the number of youth experiencing homelessness who would have received aid from the program; this bill died in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 1225 would have expanded the eligibility for transitional housing to any youth experiencing homelessness, or former nonminor dependent with special needs; this bill died in the Assembly Human Services Committee.

AB 891 would have required students who meet a specified criteria to be granted transportation to and from school free of cost by their local educational agency; this bill died in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 878 would have created a standardized assessment tool known as Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths Plus, which would analyze certain factors, such as childhood trauma, and its impact on an individual's needs; this bill died in the Assembly Human Services Committee.

SB 856 and **AB 1626** would have changed the definition of a human trafficking caseworker to include a caseworker who worked with a homeless services provider to aid children or youth experiencing homelessness and had fulfilled specified training requirements; this bill died in the Assembly Budget Committee, while AB 1626 was sent to the inactive files.

AB 1572 would have, under specified conditions, granted a student attending a public, noncharter school transportation to and from school free of cost. Furthermore, it would have established the Transportation and Access to Public School Fund to aid entities providing transportation to students; this bill died in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 741 would have allowed for a short-term residential treatment center to also be utilized as a crisis residential center for children for mental health care; this bill was vetoed by the Governor.

SB 942 would have required social workers to conduct assessments of child placement immediately as ordered by the court under specified conditions; this bill died in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 1467 would have changed the level of civil penalties the State Department of Social Services would be authorized to impose under certain conditions; this bill died in the Assembly Human Services Committee.

SB 12 would have changed the definition of a former nonminor dependent and nonminor dependent from age of 18 to include an individual who is under 21 years old and if they were identified as a ward of the state through foster care or juvenile justice; this bill died in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 710 would have required local control and accountability plans to outline annual goals regarding youth on probation that are projected to be achieved for specified state priorities; this bill was sent to the inactive files.

AB 2719 would have revised the responsibilities of the California Workforce Development Board, including those related to out-of-school youth; this bill was vetoed by the Governor.

SB 77 would have included youth experiencing homelessness as a numerically significant student subgroup to be measured by the Academic Performance Index, and that at least 15 students would have to be included for the subgroup to be considered numerically significant; this bill died in the Assembly Budget Committee.

AB 1600 would have enacted eligibility for state and federal subsidized child development services to include families meeting specified requirements which may include: 1) The family is currently experiencing homelessness 2) The child has been identified to meet a specified criteria including being homeless by a designated entity; this bill died in Senate and was ordered to inactive file.

AB 1760 would have granted victims of human trafficking multiple rights including the safe placement of a minor suspected of a crime, temporary custody as protection from their trafficker, and specified revisions of the Commission of Peace Officer Standards and Training to align with these changes; this bill died in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 519 would have made several changes regarding a minor's devised permanency plan, taking into consideration their age and housing options determined by their placing agency; this bill died in Assembly Human Services.

AB 1879 would have required the juvenile court to help provide child-centered permanency services to children who meet a specified housing criteria or are in need of stable, permanent housing; this bill died in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 103 was a budget act which would have 1) appropriated \$50 million to families in receipt of CalWORKS for housing supports 2) allocated \$10 million to the Transitional Housing Program-Plus for youth experiencing homelessness and 3) provided \$7.7 million for the McKinney-Vento Homeless Children Education fund; this bill died in the Assembly Budget Committee.

AB 1598 was a budget act which would have 1) granted \$35 million to families receiving CalWORKS benefits for housing supports 2) allocated funds to better the relationship between city police and individuals experiencing homelessness 3) provided \$25,000 for the Homeless Youth Assessment Fee Waiver Program and 4) put \$7.9 million toward the McKinney-Vento Homeless Children Education fund; this bill died in the Assembly Budget Committee.

SB 825 was a budget act which would have 1) provided funds to grant temporary housing options for individuals experiencing homelessness 2) allocated \$35 million for families receiving CalWORKS benefits for housing supports 3) put \$25,000 towards the Homeless Youth Assessment Fee Waiver Program 4) granted \$7.9 million for the McKinney-Vento Homeless Children Education fund 5) provided \$5.8 million for the Arts Council to serve underrepresented communities, including individuals experiencing homelessness; this bill died in the Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee.

Legislative Session 2017–2018 Unsuccessful Bills — 20 bills

SB 813 would have updated the definition of youth homelessness as it pertained to K–12 educational funding and enrollment eligibility; this bill was placed in the State Assembly inactive file after a third reading.

AB 204, **AB 559**, and **AB 1118** would have addressed community college enrollment fee reductions, exceptions, and waivers; this bill died in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

SB 275 would have enacted the Children, Adolescents, and Young Adults Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Treatment Act requiring an expert panel to advise on the development of and adopt regulations on youth SUD treatment quality standards while defining youth SUD treatment services as direct services intended to treat SUD from birth to 26 years of age; this bill was vetoed by the Governor.

AB 809 would have waived cost and fees for cyber school; this bill died in the Senate Education Committee.

AB 811 would have addressed schooling and housing placement upon exit; this bill was vetoed by the Governor.

AB 824 would have identified reporting expectations and values of Transitional Housing Program grantees; this bill died in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

SB 842 would have mentioned specific funding usage to youth homelessness in education; this bill died in the Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review.

AB 903, **AB 963**, and **AB 1744** would have allocated Marijuana Tax to fund youth homelessness projects, including after school programming; all bills died in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 1002 would have also allocated funding to youth homelessness from the Marijuana Tax; this bill died in the Appropriations Committee.

AB 1202 and **SB 1349** would have allowed youth experiencing housing insecurity to access high school diploma alternatives including their high school equivalency up to age 25; AB 1202 died in the Assembly Education Committee, and SB 1349 died in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

SB 1510 would have awarded funding to youth homelessness through tax grants; this bill was placed in the inactive file on request of the State Assembly.

AB 1076 would have implemented a college campus prioritization for students experiencing homelessness; this bill died in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 1816 would have allocated Emergency Solutions Grant funding to youth homelessness projects and Homeless Coordinating and Financial Council; this bill was ordered to the inactive file at the request of the Senator.

AB 2602 would have expanded the homeless youth emergency services project to add Sacramento County. This bill was vetoed by the Governor.

AB 3085 would have created the New Beginnings California Program to provide for a maximum of 50 matching funds to cities or local continuum of care programs to implement, expand, or continue employment programs for homeless individuals. This bill was vetoed by the Governor.

Legislative Session 2019–2020 Unsuccessful Bills — 16 bills

AB 2388 authorized funding for California Community Colleges to establish the role of Basic Needs Coordinator to identify, support, and link students to on- and off-campus housing, food, and mental health services, among other responsibilities; this bill died in the Senate Education Committee.

AB 2819 authorized the funds to projects designed to increase availability of postsecondary educational opportunities for certain students from underserved communities through outreach efforts; this bill died in the Assembly Committee on Higher Education.

AB 302 required a community college campus with parking facilities to grant overnight access to homeless students for the purpose of sleeping in their vehicle overnight; this bill made it to the Senate floor, but was sent to the inactive files.

AB 1865 waived the fee for examinations that test the standards of competency and basic skills taught in public high schools for examinees who were or had been homeless youth and provided priority for funding of childcare services to homeless youth; this bill also made it to the Senate floor, but was sent to the inactive files.

AB 3065 provided a personal income tax or corporate income tax credit for qualifying taxpayers for first-year wages of employees who were current or former homeless and/or foster youth; this bill died in the Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation.

AB 1996 initiated additional data collection to better understand the population currently accessing extended foster care to better support transitional aged youth; this bill died in the Assembly Committees on Human Services and Judiciary.

AB 1985 provided funds for prevention activities, which included consulting with homeless youth shelters and other service providers who worked with children at disproportionate risk of exploitation, this bill died in the Assembly Committees on Human Services and Judiciary.

AB 1534 enacted development standards and definitions for a county to use in developing regional homeless action plans; this bill died in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 2870 appropriated \$750 million to provide counties with one-time grants to build, acquire space for, and renovate structures to be used for supportive housing for persons experiencing homelessness; this bill died in the Assembly Committee on Housing and Community Development.

AB 3154 permitted the establishment of an intergenerational housing development that included transition age youth if 20% of units were occupied by at least one transition age youth, and that the development was an affordable rental housing development; this bill died in the Assembly Housing and Community Development Committee.

AB 861 shortened the time period a county social worker has to document a youth as a dependent of the court from 3 weeks to 10 business days if the child is homeless; this bill died in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 1845 established the Office to End Homelessness within the Governor's Office as the lead entity for ending homelessness in California, appointed a Secretary on Homelessness, and absorbed Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council; this bill was vetoed by the Governor.

AB 3269 required the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to conduct, or contract with an entity to conduct, a statewide needs and gaps analysis and subsequently set a benchmark goal to reduce homelessness by January 1, 2028; this bill died in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 307 (2019–2020) required grant recipient agencies to participate in the coordinated entry system to streamline access and interconnected services network for youth experiencing homelessness; this bill died in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 1015 (2019–2020) established funding for “opportunity youth” who are 16 to 24 years old and not engaged in education or employment training) to support their re-engagement with school and/or the workforce; this bill died in the Education Committee.

AB 3069 (2019–2020) established LEAP (Limited Examination and Appointment Program) internship pilot program for youth experiencing homelessness and foster youth; this bill died in the Senate Appropriations Committee.



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